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on various occasions observed dark transits both of the third and of the fourth satellite. (See *R. A. S. Monthly Notices*, vols. xxxiv and xxxviii, page 73, and *Ast. Nachrichten*, Band xlv, page 121). The first of these communications called forth interesting papers from Professor ALEXANDER and Doctor KLEIN. My own experience may be summed up as follows:—The satellite for some minutes after internal contact at ingress is seen as a bright spot. Its brightness gradually diminishes until the satellite becomes quite undistinguishable from the disc of the primary. The satellite remains invisible for some time, but long before its nearest approach to the center of the disc it becomes distinguishable as a faint dark spot. The dark phase gradually increases in intensity till the time of nearest approach and the phenomena for the rest of the transit occur in an order the inverse of that already described. Further, a dark phase does not take place when the satellite crosses the polar regions of the planet. After a consideration of the different explanations offered to account for these phenomena, I am myself inclined to accept that of Doctor KLEIN, which appeared in No. 2014 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* and which has been revived by Professor HOLDEN in No. 11 of the *Publications* of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. I propose to pay particular attention to the transits of the satellites during the current year.

THE OBSERVATORY, WINDSOR, N. S. WALES,
April 7, 1891.

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